

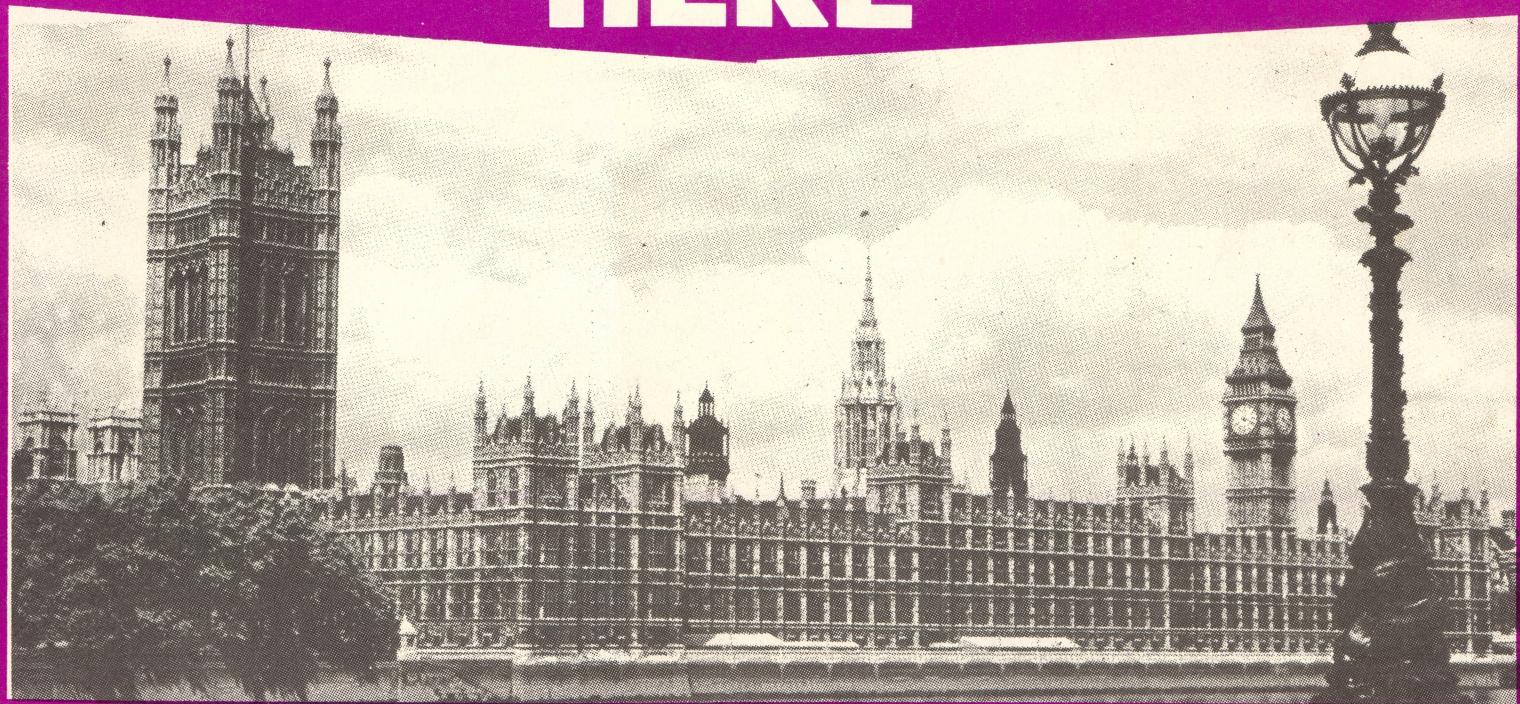
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No. 195 JANUARY 1985

Spearhead

50p

National chaos: the buck stops
HERE



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Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

No leadership

As we enter a new year Britain's coal strike drags interminably on, effecting losses on the nation that have defied calculation. A number of pits that had had some life left in them have now had to close down permanently due to lack of maintenance. Vast quantities of imported coal have had to be bought, further harming our balance of payments position. Add to this the cost of keeping thousands of miners idle, and finally the price — not remotely possible to measure in financial terms — in demoralisation and division among our mining communities.

We have in fact reached a point in the dispute when the original issues giving rise to it take second place. Our magazine never saw the argument in the simple black-and-white terms in which it has been seen by the parties of the old left and the old right of politics; we were neither on the side of the Coal Board in its pits closure scheme nor on the side of Scargill and the NUM; we considered the positions taken by both sides as unenlightened and symptomatic of the politics of national division and polarisation that have been ruining Britain for most of this century.

Transcending this dispute now, however, is the fact that, as in every instance where an unholy mess occurs in the country, the

blame ultimately lies with government. Government has the duty — or at least should have the duty — of regulating and controlling in the national interest all those forces within the nation that vitally affect its unity, prosperity and survival. If any such forces get out of control and with disastrous consequences to the nation, it is because proper national leadership is lacking.

We seem in recent times to have forgotten this basic rule. Part of the cause of this is the current muddled thinking which sees a virtue in 'limited government', a concept borrowed by today's Tories from yesterday's Liberals, having been adopted by the latter in a much simpler age of history, before international capitalism, industrialisation, trade unions and modern techniques of economic and political subversion ever manifested themselves. A symptom of this confused philosophy is that the 'buck' for national troubles is continually passed back and forth from one to another part of the political spectrum and sometimes simply to a section of the ordinary people themselves referred to as 'the miners', 'the dockers', 'the car workers' or some other designated occupational group. It is like a defeated regiment in the field that has become a rabble. The adjutant blames the company commanders, who in turn blame the platoon commanders, who then blame the NCOs. The machine gunner blames the signals officer. The transport officer blames his drivers. Everyone blames the cook.

Ultimately of course it all falls on the fact that the regiment suffers from rotten leadership and for that the responsibility lies with the Commanding Officer himself.

Other countries have problems of their own exactly like Britain's problem with her coal industry. If they solve them in a better way that is because they are better governed, they have better policies, better laws and a better system.

When the history of this sad phase of the life of Britain comes to be written there will be but one verdict: Britain failed because her leaders were not up to their tasks.

SPEARHEAD

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Cock-up all round

In another sector very far removed from the coal dispute the Government has also fallen flat on its face. This was the gross ineptitude with which it handled the proposed bill to force better off parents to pay more for their children's higher education.



JOSEPH
Produced bad bill

Quite regardless of the merits or otherwise of the scheme in question, the Government should at the start have decided firmly for or against it and then stuck to that decision. As it was it allowed the bill, which appeared to have been the brainchild of Education Minister Sir Keith Joseph, to go before the House of Commons and duly receive there such a roasting at the hands of back bench MPs on its own (the Government's) side that Sir Keith did a prompt about-turn and withdrew it ignominiously, causing not only himself but all his colleagues a great humiliation. Thus was created in just one more sector of the nation's affairs the impression of weakness and dither where there should have been resolution and strength.

As far as the scheme itself was concerned, it might have had some merits in a wholly different set of circumstances and a wholly different environment of education to that currently prevailing. As was stated by those supporting the bill, the state now provides a larger share of the cost of a student's higher education than is the case in any other advanced country. So much, however, is wrong with our education system in other respects, and with the society of which it is part, that had the scheme been adopted in this present environment it would probably have had more harmful effects than good ones. Most likely it would have resulted in a large number of youngsters from more than averagely intelligent and accomplished families not going on to universities and colleges when under the present scheme of things they would do so. This would have the consequence of a further lowering of the already alarmingly low standards of aptitude shown by our student population. Everybody of course wants to see justice and fair play prevail in our allocation of places to students in higher education establishments, and as part of that to see that talented youngsters who have what it takes (in character as well as ability) should not be denied opportunity by reason of coming from humble and low-

paid families. At the same time, if there is an even higher priority than justice and fair play in education it is the priority of excellence, i.e. that those students that go on to the highest places will be the best, irrespective of class. We would defeat that object if we place special disadvantages in the way of students in whom there is reason to suppose there are inherited abilities which should be nurtured with the nation's future brain pool very much in mind.

Good and bad in Ulster

Two servicemen on duty in Ulster laid an ambush for an IRA gang which they had a tip off were planning to bring off a murder. The servicemen struck first and two terrorists were eliminated. This was a very welcome development, showing at last that at least some of the people responsible for security in Northern Ireland have now got around to recognising that there is a war on there and that the purpose in that war, as in any other, is to kill the enemy. Let us hope that this policy will continue.

On the other side of the coin a young serviceman only 19 and also on duty in Northern Ireland observed a fracas taking place and went to intervene. He saw a young man running away from the fracas and three times shouted to him to stop. The man refused and the serviceman, thinking he may be armed and about to commit a serious offence, fired at him and brought him down dead.

The young serviceman's position was an unenviable one. Perhaps he lost his head at the crucial moment whereas a more experienced colleague would have acted more coolly. It is inevitable that in such situations there should be an enquiry and, if justified, a reprimand.

But instead the young soldier was put on trial in a civil court and given life imprisonment. This savage punishment for only doing his duty with an excess of zeal contrasts with the ridiculously soft punishments meted out to muggers, rapists and child molesters. Quite obviously the young serviceman was being offered up as a sacrificial lamb as part of the policy of appeasement of the republican element in Ulster. His treatment is a national scandal and a disgrace.

More nonsense on Falklands

The latest recommendations on Falklands policy coming from an all-party committee of MPs are typical of the mushy waffle we are so used to hearing whenever some kind of national 'problem' is supposed to exist and a committee is set up to study it.

The committee said that as a result of its study into the respective historical claims on the Falklands by Britain and Argentina it had been unable to decide which country's claim was the strongest. This study was apparently based, as is the current fashion, upon the criteria of lawyers handling disputes as to property rights, whereas in fact international territorial disputes have only very rarely been resolved accord-

ing to such criteria. If they were, most of the United States and Canada would today belong to the Red Indians, while Australia would be Aboriginal land and New Zealand under the sovereignty of the Maoris. In the real world territory belongs to that nation that is able to take it and hold it, and such possession is, needless to say, further strengthened when the same nation commands the allegiance of the great majority of the populace settled in such a territory.

By this yardstick the Falklands are British beyond any possible argument, and so any claim by Argentina based on bits of paper dating from the remote past are in no way relevant.

The committee went on to say that Britain would eventually have to come to some accommodation with Argentina because of the immense cost of garrisoning and defending the islands. As we have pointed out in these columns before, such a cost should in fact be mostly needless. All but a very small token force could be withdrawn from the Falklands, providing that any would-be future invader was convinced of Britain's determination to return and recapture them, as in 1982, should that be necessary. This is much more a matter of political will than of military deployment.

We wonder indeed why any 'all-party' committee on the Falklands was set up in the first place and why its findings are given the slightest attention by the Government. Labour and the Alliance are more or less committed in principle to giving the Falklands away, and so the views of their representatives on the committee were thoroughly predictable. Just what were 'Conservatives' doing sitting down and discussing such a matter with them if Mrs. Thatcher's pledge to keep the Falklands British has any meaning?

Scruffy Britain

While overall we are not in favour of manufacturing or trading companies in Britain operating under American ownership, we are entirely in sympathy with the management of certain US-controlled firms here in their efforts to get rid of some of the scruffy and sloppy habits of their British employees.

One such firm is the Unilever Computer Services, recently taken over by the American EDS, itself a subsidiary of General Motors. As part of the changes resulting from the new ownership, female staff have been forbidden to come to work in trousers, while casual clothes are out of order for all staff. At the same time drinking during lunch hours has been declared against the rules.

Members of the staff affected by these changes are, according to press reports, outraged. "It's disgusting," one said — "they have gone beyond what is normally required. A lot of people are grumbling."

We really cannot see why. We share the view of the firm's public relations officer Betsy Brower, who said that employees who come to work looking professional perform better and show pride in their company.

British-owned companies, according to the same press reports, were unimpressed by this attitude. According to a spokeswoman for oil giant BP: "I didn't think there was a company left in Britain that got agitated about women wearing trousers." At ICI a spokesman said: "It doesn't sound like the sort of company our employees would want to work for. There is enough in the British character to fight that sort of thing."

If these people are quoted correctly, more's the pity. They are of course perfectly entitled to make for their own staff members what rules they like, but it does not sound well their condemning other companies for drawing up their own rules to improve their image and efficiency. As for the "British character" of which the ICI man was speaking, what kind of character exactly does he mean? The slovenly, undisciplined character, lacking in any corporate pride, that has been so typical of much of Britain in modern times and which has largely gone hand in hand with her woefully inept industrial performance?

The same sorry tale about British attitudes could be seen in a report recently made to the House of Commons by Labour Trade spokesman Bryan Gould, who said that tourists were being deterred from coming to this country by the fact that it is becoming increasingly dirtier and scruffier. There was, he said, a staggering contrast between the cleanliness seen in Britain and that of most of Europe.

With that we can certainly agree, having seen a good cross section of the cities and towns of this country and of those across the Channel.

The scruffiness of our land today cannot be by any means wholly laid at the doors of non-white immigrants; it is largely endemic in our own native British attitudes, which need a lot of educating if we are to cease being the garbage heap of the world.

'Cultural' export

Western 'rock' music is sweeping Soviet Russia and is causing serious concern to the authorities there, according to a recent press report. Apparently one of the major sources of the music is the Russian Service of the BBC, which claims to have 20 million fans in the USSR for its broadcasts. According to one Soviet defector, Andrei Yurevich Solomin, who acts as a disc jockey for the rock programmes, the Kremlin is more frightened of the music than it is of President Reagan.

So it might well be, for the influence of degenerate music over the youth of a country can indeed be more potentially harmful than nuclear weapons in the hands of a foreign power. What is of interest though is the question of whether the BBC actually thinks that it is broadcasting rock music to Russia for good or bad purposes. If its idea is to demonstrate to the Russian people the 'superior' products of democratic 'culture', then the effect this ought to have is the very reverse of that intended; it should simply show those people that Britain and the West are every bit as decadent as their leaders say we are.

THE ARBITERS OF OUR FATE

Spearhead looks at the Jewish role in British politics

LAST MONTH *Spearhead* lifted a quote directly out of the columns of *The Spectator* magazine which focussed attention on Mrs. Thatcher's strong propensity to appoint Jews to Cabinet offices and to other positions in her administration. The quote, which came from the Diary of Alan Watkins, by no means a noted 'anti-Semitic', only reiterated a theme of previous commentaries in our own magazine: that in the past decade or so there has been a significant movement of Jews, both in Britain and America, from the left to the right of politics.

The theme was taken up again, this time by a Jewish writer Robert Silver, in *The Spectator* of the 15th December. Mr. Silver in confirming what Watkins had said sought to explain the causes of the trend. He began by referring to recent remarks of GLC leader Ken Livingstone which equated Zionism with 'racism' and 'neo-Fascism'. Livingstone, while making clear that he was pro-Jewish overall, caused quite a big outcry by his attacks on the Israeli Government for its Middle Eastern policies and on certain leading Jews in Britain whose political attitudes were consistent with those policies. Ken Livingstone, as we well know, loves being controversial, but here he stepped into an area of controversy fraught with dangers to himself of which he obviously had no previous conception. The wrath of Jewry was instant and severe, and may well block the GLC leader's further political advancement unless he is prepared to stand up publicly and deliver a cringing apology for his rash words. At any rate what he said, according to Silver, was indicative of a growing trend of anti-Zionism in the Labour Party which had run parallel with the growth within that party of the hard left. This, reasoned Silver, had been a major factor in turning more and more Jews towards the Tories, but, he said, it was far from being the only one.

"Suburbanisation and upward social mobility" were also listed by Silver as being instrumental. Many Jews, he said, were affluent before the war but it wasn't accompanied by social acceptance — probably, he continued, "the critical element in the formation of political identity." Quoting another Jewish writer, Geoffrey Alderman, he spoke of the many Jewish voters with working class roots who call themselves Conservatives as a badge of their middle class status, this being, according to Alderman, an example of the classic 'embourgeoisement' thesis.

"More than half the working members of the Jewish community," continued Silver, "are self-employed, an extraordinary proportion. It is likely that many of them vote Conservative for tax reasons and because they dislike state regulations." Silver went on to equate Zionism in its earlier phases as being

linked in many Jewish minds to Socialism and sympathy to other oppressed peoples but, he said, now that the aims of Zionism have been mainly realised Jewish voters,

Powerful Jews in Britain: Chancellor Nigel Lawson (top); Home Secretary Leon Brittan (centre); BBC Chairman Stuart Young (bottom).



who have moved into the suburbs, "have abandoned universal ideals in favour of local attachments — homes, businesses, synagogues, charities."

In fact Robert Silver has here stated about half the truth but left the most important half out of the reckoning, as one would expect a writer of his pedigree to do. We may straightaway dismiss his theories about "upward social mobility" influencing Jewish voting patterns as applying only to a minority among Jewish voters and these mostly detached from their racial and religious communities. "Jewish votes" are anyway not the most important aspect of the subject under discussion, anymore than they are the principal determinants of political power, either in Britain or America. What matters is in which direction the immense political and financial muscle of ORGANISED JEWRY, that is of the leading few thousand Jews in industry and commerce, the media and politics, is pointed. To say, for instance, that presidential candidates in the United States vie with one another in pledging support for Israel "to get the Jewish vote" is utterly misleading. While such a thought cannot be absent from their calculations, especially in states such as New York, their principal aim is to utilise to their own advantage the enormous Jewish influence over the press and broadcasting to win many more millions of Gentile votes, as well of course as getting what they can of the pickings of campaign contributions from wealthy Jewish companies and foundations. Although the support-for-Israel tactic works less ostentatiously in Britain, it nevertheless has an equal bearing on the fortunes of political parties and their leaders.

It is in this regard that Robert Silver is right. Labour in the fifties and sixties was marked by an almost total and unquestioning commitment to support Israel in all circumstances, a commitment which reached its apex under the leadership of Harold Wilson, of whom it was sometimes said that Jewish boot polish was his staple diet, and who had the habit of conferring honours and titles on Jews of every variety including the most notorious crooks. In those days, as Silver points out, this commitment by Labour was reflected in the fact that, just to take the year 1966 as an example, there were 38 Labour MPs in a total of 40 Jewish Members of the House of Commons. Since then the commitment of the Jews to the Labour Party has followed a downward trend in keeping with the similarly downward trend in the party's commitment towards the Jewish national homeland, with the very different ratio among Jews in the House today: 17 Conservatives out of a total of 29.

Certainly then, Jewry will tend to
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place its very considerable weight behind this or that political party in proportion to such parties' pro-Israeli position, but that represents only the tip of the iceberg. Just as the State of Israel forms only a part, and indeed a minority part, of the full scheme of international Jewish power and international Jewish ambition, so does the issue of politicians' and their parties' support for that state form merely a part, and again not the biggest part, of the credentials required by the Jews for their favour and patronage.

USE OF INSTITUTIONS

The reality is that in every nation in which a large and influential Jewish community has been established that community is organised by instinct to use the political institutions of its host nation to its own purposes. The whole party spectrum, with its pluralism of political factions vying with each other for position, is in the first place something tailor-made for such a tightly-knit minority interest group, for that interest group can buy and control whatever faction it chooses by putting its weight behind it and playing it off against the others.

That Jewry happened at one time to put its weight mainly behind Labour and at a later time mainly behind the Conservatives has very little to do with any ideological swing amongst Jews from left to right; Jews are in fact largely indifferent to those issues involved in the ideological line-up between the main contending parties in Britain today, for they very rightly perceive those issues to be merely superficial ones, elevated to prominence merely to divert the attention of the *Goyim* from much more important and fundamental issues, over which Jews are far from indifferent. The leading parties, in the clothes of ideology in which they have draped themselves, are to the Jews merely institutions to be used as fits the convenience of the moment. Just as the Jew can be at home as a 'Briton' in London, a 'Frenchman' in Paris or an 'American' in New York or Washington, so can he be equally at home as a champion of 'free enterprise' in the Tory Party, 'international socialism' in the Labour Party, 'liberalism' in the Liberal Party or 'social democracy' in the SDP. In fact he can be all of those things at the same time, for they are not necessarily contradictory to one another — not at least when they are translated from the language of mere slogans to that of practical application in the world of politics.

In an earlier part of this century 'socialism' was a word that represented the aspirations of millions for beneficial reform, while in the intellectual world Socialism had assumed the offensive and taken the initiative on almost all fronts; it had then the dynamic force of appeal that made it seem the creed of the future. In those circumstances it was natural for Jews to move in on the socialist movement, to utilise it and direct it to their own purpose and ultimately to control it,

CHAMPION ZIONIST
Mrs. Thatcher loses no opportunity to court Jewish favour. She is pictured here visiting a Jewish school.



as they did in early revolutionary Russia and many other countries. This had virtually nothing whatever to do with any ideological disposition towards socialism; it was merely a move determined by strategy and tactics.

In Britain the Jews correctly perceived that any outwardly 'extreme' form of socialism would stand little chance of political power, as the revolutionary conditions that were present in a number of other countries did not prevail here. Most of them therefore allied themselves with a more 'gradualist' type of socialism as represented by the Fabian Society and Labour Party. Some Jews did join the far left but again this was more a tactical decision than one of conviction: by the 1920s the Jews started to feel threatened by Fascism and many saw far left organisations as useful vehicles for 'anti-Fascist' strong-arm activities, if nothing else. Likewise today far left groups attract Jewish participants to the extent that they offer scope for violence and thuggery against patriotic organisations and their followers; the majority of politically active Jews, on the other hand, shun them because they offer little opportunity for political power.

By the end of the 1960s the world's honeymoon with socialism could be seen to be ending — at least in the advanced and developed countries — as the experience of socialist government had clearly disappointed earlier socialist aspirations and dreams. Everywhere, it could be detected, there was a movement to the right, if only as a reaction to socialist theories that had been put to the test and had failed. This was as visible in the intellectual field, where the left was now in full retreat, as in the field of popular consensus.

JEWS FLOCK FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

In this new situation it was as natural for the Jews to desert the left as it had been for them earlier to join it. The universal movement towards the right of politics had to be intercepted, jumped upon, controlled and taken in a Jewish direction, just as had been the case with socialism earlier in the century. Again 'ideology' was almost irrelevant; Jews in droves easily donned the clothes of 'Conservatism' simply by indulging in their inborn talent for interpretation and dissimulation; they learned the art of

presenting the 'Conservative' case just as a lawyer presents the case for his client, with no need for conviction but just as 'business'.

Alan Watkins in his piece in *The Spectator* which we quoted last month related how he asked a member of Mrs. Thatcher's entourage about her preference for Jews and received the reply: "Simple. No mystery at all. They work jolly hard. There's no nonsense about them. Most of them have made their own way. Broadly they share her approach to life. Above all they run her constituency for her in Finchley."

To which we would say: all no doubt true but only a fraction of the truth. Margaret Thatcher, probably very early on in her way up the political ladder, learned the key to political success, as did Harold Wilson before her (we are of course here speaking of personal and party success, not the success of the country under these people's premiership). The key was of course to make alliance with the most powerful and formidable force in British society, the Jews. Out of this alliance has come the most extraordinary paradox whereby one of the most disastrous Prime Ministers that Britain has ever had has managed for so long to enjoy a massive popularity with the electorate, due almost entirely to favourable media coverage probably not achieved by any British leader since Churchill in wartime (in the latter case largely through favours to the same people). It would take a very dishonest, or otherwise naive, person to say that Mrs. Thatcher's consistently favourable media image is unconnected with the fact that she has established an extremely close and amicable relationship with Jewry in Britain — an advantage for which she probably considers the long list of her kosher appointments a very acceptable price to pay.

Perhaps in this matter we should let Mr. Silver have the last word. At the end of his article he states: "At its best, the Anglo-Jewish community is a sensitive barometer of enlightened liberal attitudes. If Labour wants to regain its support, it will have to show a clearer commitment to traditional parliamentary values."

Which translated into plain English means: The Jewish community in Britain is the arbiter of who holds political power. If Labour wants to get political power back, it must do more to please the Jews.

NOW MR. BRONS CALLS IT A DAY

JOHN TYNDALL looks at the shambles of a once great Nationalist party

IT IS OUR PRACTICE from time to time to comment on developments within the National Front, for the good reason that that organisation was during the 1970s the great hope for the revival of the national and patriotic spirit in Britain and as such commanded our unstinting support and allegiance. Today little remains of that once great movement but its name, for under changed management it has during the first part of the 1980s lurched from one internal crisis to another and in the process consigned itself to political ridicule and impotence.

Nevertheless, the NF still survives to the extent of continuing to possess nuisance value, tying up in a dead end the active and financial support of a number of well meaning patriots that would be much better directed elsewhere. Its name, made nationally, and indeed internationally, known by the efforts of its leading spirits and activators of the previous decade, still has a certain 'pull' with those who live on the memories of its past successes, and this 'pull' has up to now just been enough to keep the new management 'in business' — though for how much longer is a matter of conjecture.

4 YEARS TOO LATE

Just a year ago the ruling caucus on the Front Directorate brought off a 'coup' upon which they loudly congratulated themselves: they stripped of all his party offices the same individual whose dismissal they had adamantly opposed when I myself had called for it 4 years previously when party Chairman. This was Mr. Martin Webster, who by 1979 had made himself publicly notorious by means of his pederastic activities and had clearly become a liability the NF could no longer afford. The refusal of the Directorate then to take action against Webster was the main reason for my subsequent resignation from the party leadership and the split in the party that followed shortly afterwards and from which it has never recovered. But did these people come to their decision to ditch Webster in the spirit of repentant sinners who had realised the previous error of their ways? Not a bit of it! They trumpeted Webster's dismissal as if it were their own idea and their own achievement, and continued to maintain an atmosphere of implacable hostility towards those of us who had seen the need for such action 4 years before they did.

And then, as if that were not enough, they sent out a call to those who had left them over Webster and joined us to come back into the NF fold. One had to admire their nerve!

The poor fools in their mental confusion imagined that, now the main cause of this big defection had been removed, the defectors would come back. In fact in the vast majority of cases those defectors only saw as vindicated the leadership they had followed in leaving the Front and they stuck by that leadership because it had been confirmed as



ANDREW BRONS
Finally had enough

right. Only one person of my acquaintance in our own party answered the NF call. He wrote to me at the time in an effort to justify his action, saying that his admiration had been captured by the cleverness with which Webster's sackers had brought off their manoeuvre and contrasting it with the lack of subtlety and cunning with which I had pursued the same objective in the past.

I replied to him stating that I had enquired into the process by which the 'coup' against Webster had been contrived and that as a result of what I had gleaned of this I fully expected that Webster would soon be taking his adversaries to the High Court for having acted 'unconstitutionally' in respect of the meeting at which his dismissal had been voted upon. I had myself had considerable experience of NF Directorate business and knew something of its procedures and rules. I had no doubt that Webster, a person of similar experience and knowledge in this regard, and no fool either in matters of law, would read things likewise and would not fail to take the opportunity presented him.

As to my reasons for believing and predicting this, I am unable to elaborate further because it turned out to be exactly what Webster did, and as these words go to print the completion of the case is still pending and anything I say might be deemed as *sub judice*. What in fact happened was that Webster refused to accept his dismissal from his offices on the very grounds that I predicted he would, and he made this non-acceptance known to members of the party by means of circulars and meetings. This gave the Directorate the pretext it was looking for to carpet him on 'disciplinary' charges and by those means to relieve him of all that remained to him, which were his Directorate membership and ordinary party

membership. Webster then instituted legal proceedings against the 10 members of the Directorate who had allegedly been responsible for the action against him, through which proceedings he sought reinstatement as a Directorate and party member and damages arising out of his loss of his employment. Before the matter came to court, however, he did offer his adversaries the opportunity of an out-of-court settlement whereby they could have avoided all but a fraction of the financial penalties they might incur were the case to proceed to a conclusion. This offer was apparently contemptuously dismissed by the prospective defendants in the action on the grounds, they believed, that Webster was bluffing and would not pursue it further. They obviously knew little of the man with whom they were dealing! In the course of all this squabble the then Deputy Chairman of the party and one of Webster's leading opponents, Mr. Ian Anderson, was heard to say that he and his colleagues were taking a 'gamble' in the position they had adopted. Mr. Anderson is now, we hear, leader of the NF. What further 'gambles' for that party has he in mind?

Last October Webster obtained from the High Court an interim injunction against his adversaries obliging them to reinstate him as a party and Directorate member. This was pending the bringing of the case to full trial, which will occur unless the latter cut their losses and settle with him. For reasons stated earlier, I cannot comment on the probable outcome of such a trial should it take place, save to say that if it goes the same way as the interim injunction the defendants stand to be liable to pay damages and costs that will go into many thousands of pounds. In granting the interim injunction the presiding judge said that Andrew Brons, NF Chairman at the time, had practised "deliberate deception" against certain of his colleagues in the way in which Webster's dismissal had been contrived. If the case does go to trial, the court will have to declare directly contrary to this judgement if the very large damages and costs are to be escaped. On the other hand, if Webster's opponents in the meantime admit defeat out of court and obviate such a trial the damages and costs involved will still be considerable.

WASTE OF GOOD MONEY

Liability for these damages and costs would, if they are awarded to Webster, belong to the defendants personally and not to the party. That, however, is only a legal technicality; in practice the party and its supporters would almost certainly be expected to bail those concerned out of the mess into which they had got themselves, so that, in whatever event and by whatever process, valuable funds that would have been available for the promotion of the Nationalist cause would be frittered away lining the

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pockets of Webster and his lawyers.

Webster's opponents in fact had a contingency plan drawn up in case of his reinstatement by the High Court to the Directorate. This was to put before the party's Annual General Meeting a resolution which would enable that meeting to elect an entirely new Directorate instead of that body being elected, as in the past, by postal ballot of all members. Then in the event of the resolution being passed sufficient Directorate members would resign so as to make the Directorate inquorate and thus necessitate just such an election on the day. The hope was that Webster would then not succeed in getting voted back.

This plan appears to have succeeded to the extent that the resolution enabling the AGM to elect the Directorate was passed. Webster, after opposing it unsuccessfully, then left the meeting and did not offer himself as a candidate in the election that



MARTIN WEBSTER
NF Directorate played into his hands

followed. Whether he is planning further legal action to invalidate these proceedings is not yet known, but for the moment he appears to have lost his place on the party's Directorate.

His opponents have accomplished this, however, at astronomical cost — a cost which, unless the interim decision of the High Court is reversed, will directly or indirectly have catastrophic consequences for the financial health of the National Front, bearing in mind particularly the already large backlog of debts that the party has as a result of other manifestations of its leaders' incompetence and mismanagement. The ironic fact in all this is that, in view of the number of Directorate members lining up against Webster in the first place, it would appear that his dismissal from his offices could have been brought about without resort to any methods providing him with grounds for court action. That the latter was done is a measure of the stupidity and ineptitude of his opponents. Whilst I hold no brief for Martin Webster, I have always been prepared to grant him a certain amount of political skill. Compared with this skill, the capabilities of those now running

the Front may be likened to the military prowess of Fred Karrow's Army!

Considering all aspects of this unholy mess, it was no surprise to me to hear last month that Andrew Brons had resigned his post as Chairman of the NF and all other offices in the party as well as his Directorate membership. Mr. Brons has given private and personal reasons as his explanation for his decision, and it is not for me to question that these may have some bearing on it. On the other hand I am not in doubt, bearing in mind the timing of things, that such reasons were far from being the only ones, for my sources of information inside the Front (which in the past have proved at least 95 per-cent reliable) tell me that so far as the party leadership was concerned Brons had just about had enough. This is not exactly to be wondered at; during the troubles of 1980 I attempted unsuccessfully to arrange a meeting with Andrew Brons, at which I intended, among many other things, to tell him that there was just no way that he could run the National Front from a full-time college lecturer's post in Harrogate, and that should he be foolish enough to try he would soon find himself becoming merely the fall guy and rubber stamp of whatever clique happened to be in control at London Headquarters — who would come to treat him and his office with total contempt as they went about fashioning the party according to their own designs. The people who have been at the centre of wrecking operations in the National Front over the years have one overriding thing in common: they dislike leaders. Whosoever occupies the senior position in the party at any time will always become with such people the focus of jealousy and resentment and will suffer the constant experience of having their authority undermined. This process is ensured by the preposterous NF Constitution, which deprives the party leader of all effective powers whereby he may discharge his responsibilities. It was this Constitution that I tried to change in 1980, only to have almost the whole of the Directorate (including Mr. Brons) oppose me in that endeavour. In due course Mr. Brons himself found it impossible to work with the leadership system he had so obstinately defended 5 years previously — as indeed I knew and predicted he would. If this prediction has been slightly out, it is only in respect of the time scale; I did not think that Brons would carry on as long as he did. That his term slightly exceeded my expectations is something I do not know whether to put down to his powers of patience or self-delusion.

NO CREDIBILITY

Now that Andrew Brons is gone, what is left? Well, notwithstanding the very strong disagreements I have had with this ex-colleague I will own that he was able to give the party the appearance of at least some public credibility — albeit a credibility that was soon undone by the antics of others. Without him the NF's credibility sinks to zero by reason of its incapacity to put before the British people one figure of even welter-weight stature. The party will from now on probably be run by a triumvirate which one of my BNP colleagues has aptly named the 'Kindergarten'. One of these is a young man

who, when I knew him some years ago, displayed a good deal of talent and potential which, with maturity and proper guidance from above, could have blossomed into a major asset to Nationalism. I perceived even then, however, that he was easily led and something of an opportunist and might well fall under influences which would result in his qualities being wasted — as appears now to be the case. He is still young enough to change course, and I do not write him off. At the same time he is much too young and immature to be convincing as a leading representative of a party pretending to political power.

POLITICAL JUVENILE

Another member of the triumvirate is a man almost as young, whom I do not know so well. He is well educated and, so far as I am informed, quite clever and capable. At the same time he is clearly going through a silly and juvenile political phase in which (whether out of genuine conviction or just for effect) he has set himself up as the party's leading spokesman for the left-wing brand of 'Nationalism' that has currently become fashionable therein. I myself went through a juvenile political phase in my twenties, albeit one that took a somewhat different direction, and I should not be too quick to condemn others who do likewise. This young man may grow up in time.

My limited acquaintance with him consists partially of a meeting that occurred when we bumped into each other at a bus stop sometime in, I think, 1981. Sharing the same bus with him for a mile or two, I tried to make conversation by asking him what he thought about the current state of Nationalist disunity and what he suggested was the way to remedy it. In reply I received a lecture on 'ideology' which I might best liken to a kind of infantile verbal diarrhoea. I suppose I should not judge him too harshly, as I have said, because I may well have spouted a lot of equally pompous drivel when I was his age. For the moment, however, he would be well advised to avoid political roles that are for men and not for boys.

The third man is slightly older than the other two. I have only met him occasionally but when I have I have been decidedly unimpressed. He is given to childish gestures in public places which include two-fingered salutes at whomever at the moment happens to displease him. I gather from my sources of information mentioned earlier that those close to him are scarcely more enamoured or impressed with him than I am and will before very long come to treat him with the same disdain as they treated Andrew Brons. From what I know of his record in the party that disdain would not be misplaced.

ELECTORAL FIASCO

What of the Front itself? Reeling from the effects of 5 years of consistently incompetent leadership, it recently indicated its current rating with the British public in four by-elections taking place in Greater London for seats on the now doomed GLC. As the capital is by far the strongest area of the party's active support, some reasonable concentration of forces should have been

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NOW MR. BRONS CALLS IT A DAY

(Contd. from prev. page)

possible. Furthermore there was no Tory opposition in any of the four seats. In the event the NF candidates won 1.7 per-cent, 1.4 per-cent, 1.35 per-cent and 0.8 per-cent of the poll respectively.

But perhaps I am being churlish in failing to acknowledge the Front's achievements in other fields. In the latest issue I have of its paper *National Front News* (now littered with spelling and grammatical mistakes that indicate that it is produced by near illiterates) it is made clear how much the party is 'into' rock music. Indeed a major part of the back page is devoted to reporting its activities in this field and promoting the various recordings made by bands which the party favours and which apparently favour it. I hear that the leader of one of them has now got himself onto the NF National Directorate and will duly represent this evidently important constituency interest within the party.

Another area of party growth is apparently on the football terraces. Far from belittling this sport, I am very fond of it and used to play it with great commitment and more than average ability. I happen to believe, however, that football and politics are two things which are not sensibly mixed together; football fans (particularly young ones) are today, rightly or wrongly, not among the most esteemed sections of the population, and whatever the NF's representatives do or do not do at Britain's soccer grounds it can be assured that they will come badly out of any media coverage of events (I am here of course talking about demonstrations against black footballers from inside the grounds — a foolish and counter-productive exercise — and not about paper sales outside, which can be a valuable activity).

Perhaps the current NF leadership will consider that the party will come to justify its role if it can attract large numbers of teenagers to 'rock' concerts and if it can provoke the managers of football clubs into slanging them in the newspaper sports columns. I feel, however, that the majority of people who have joined and stayed with the National Front are interested in something more serious and adult in the way of political influence and see as the ultimate aim the winning of political support among the great British public. Such people can hardly be pleased at recent developments in their party.

NEED FOR RECONCILIATION

To these latter people I stretch out the hand of reconciliation. I say to them that for too long we have fought the good fight as rival and warring factions and it is now time that we joined hands to fight it together. There is a home for these people, staunch patriots all, in the movement that we have over the past 2½ years been creating. We want them with us in that home, and to this end we offer them the opportunity of participating once again in adult political activities under adult political leaders and for adult political aims. We offer them an

organisation which, though not yet huge, is expanding and not contracting, is disciplined, is solvent and is wholly free of internal factional strife — something that has been made possible by the stern safeguards we adopted when we set up our party Constitution in 1982 and by the rapid and ruthless measures we have taken against agents of disruption the moment they have manifested themselves.

From the outset our organisation has been dedicated to uniting Nationalists in Britain rather than dividing them, as has been the policy of Front leaders since 1980. To this purpose of uniting Nationalists we

than that of a postage stamp on a letter informing him that his services were no longer required. The manner in which the Webster affair was handled by the Front's hallowed 'democratic' procedure speaks more loudly for the changes I sought in the party in 1980 than any words I can command.

In the December issue of the Jewish Communist magazine *Searchlight* it is stated that I am rumoured to be 'courting' the National Front. In fact I have been courting the National Front ever since the severance of my official connection with it in June 1980. I have wanted to join forces again in the struggle for Nationalism with the great



ATTRACTING THE FREAKS
These two are typical of the elements the Front is now trying to win

have avoided getting entrapped in the narrow sectarian doctrines which would have the patriotic camp split into 'radicals' on the one hand and 'reactionaries' on the other. In fact our party embraces many elements of Nationalism, some of them emphasising reform and some the more traditional side of things. In one sense we are much more 'radical' than those who are continually claiming ownership of that word: we repudiate in our own internal party structure the old political system that has dragged Britain to the abyss, while they preserve that system in all its worst aspects.

PRODUCT OF SYSTEM

A direct consequence of their system is the disastrous mess they have got themselves into in their handling of the Webster affair. In the first place the decision was made to keep Webster in accordance with the 'democratic' principle that the majority is right and its will must prevail. 4 years later it was recognised that that majority had in fact been wrong and that the Directorate that had voted to keep Webster should now dispense with him. It then set about doing this in the most long-winded and expensive way possible, as I have related. Yet had a different system of leading the party been originally accepted — the way in which our own party is in fact led today — the removal of Webster could have been a quick, clinical and clean operation, carried out at no greater expense

bulk of patriotically minded Front members with whom I fought side by side in the 1970s but who, for reasons of high minded though misplaced loyalty, have stayed with the old NF while others have worked with me in a newly constructed Nationalist movement. Our quarrel has never been with the Front itself but solely with its disastrously failed and discredited leadership, who inherited a great party in 1980 and have reduced it to an unhappy shambles by 1985. It is this leadership that has consistently opposed our efforts to bring their faction and our faction around a table in unity while they have equally consistently mismanaged and misdirected the affairs of their own party in the meantime.

LET'S UNITE!

Even among these people there are talents and energies which, properly employed, could render service to our common cause. But that proper employment can only be possible under the direction of others more mature than themselves. To the majority of them our telephone line is open whenever they decide to sink their foolish pride and dial us. Meanwhile to the rank and file of the Front (excepting the freaks, the poofs, the football hooligans, the glue-sniffers and other isolated undesirables) we say: let us join hands now, restore the spirit of the 1970s and march together in the battle for Britain's future!

'ANTI-RACISM' AND JEWISH HYPOCRISY

Why do the 'Chosen' preach one thing and practise another? asks JOHN PEACOCK

"A SPELL of National Service in Germany gave Leicester West MP Mr. Greville Janner the opportunity to see at first hand the extent of atrocities inflicted by the Nazi Regime." (*Leicester Trader*, 10th October, 1984). In his capacity of "Volunteer Teacher at the notorious Belsen Camp," Mr. Janner certainly had a wonderful opportunity to tell a tale or two about the 'Holocaust'. Being a good Zionist, Mr. Janner, QC, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, does what is expected of him by continuing to contribute to the story of "Gas Chambers" and "Genocide" of the Jews. It was at Bergen-Belsen, claims Mr. Janner, that he acquired such a burning "hatred of racism and all that it stands for."

It is a fact that Mr. Janner regularly visits Israel; indeed as a result of his travels he acquired the nickname "The Wandering Jew 1982", and he is known to be a "Jew totally devoted to the security and welfare of the Zionist State." During his frequent visits to the "Promised Land" he is known to have had discussions with the Terrorist Menachem Begin, who said some time ago: "You shall have no pity on them until we have destroyed their so-called Arab culture, on the ruins of which we will build our own civilisation." Mr. Janner also met other bloodthirsty fanatics as well as senior government officials.



GREVILLE JANNER
Claims 'evidence' of genocide

For someone who claims to be "determined to eradicate racism", it seems incredible that he should at the same time proclaim his support for a state that is the perfect embodiment of racist values.

The racism of Zionism has long been a source of embarrassment to Mr. Janner and

his fellow Zionists in Britain. When the BBC screened a documentary on 30th August, entitled "The Merchant of Menace", which exposed the real face of Zionism in the form of interviews with Rabbi Meir Kahane, the Israeli Embassy in London and the Board of Deputies of British Jews, unable to conceal their embarrassment, complained bitterly. The truth was that they would prefer that ordinary people remain unaware that the Zionist policy to create a "purely Jewish State" has never changed and that therefore Kahane's and Begin's calls for the physical expulsion of the Palestinians from their country are wholly consistent with that policy. Since the election to the Knesset of Meir Kahane, who campaigned on the racist platform of the expulsion of the Arab population from the occupied territories, it would appear that the Zionist objective has been brought closer.

JEWISH ATROCITIES

In pursuit of the oft-quoted statement of Begin that Israel's foreign policy is founded on the commands Jehovah gave to the People of Israel in the Old Testament, many atrocities have been committed against the Palestinians. It has recently come to light that gas is used by the Israelis to subdue Arab prisoners in "gas chamber prisons". Minister of the Interior Joseph Burg states that: "It is well known that prisoners are locked in closed cells and the gas is used when need arises there. We are talking about tear gas that is used all over the world for law enforcement against violent criminals." These "violent criminals" are in fact dispossessed Arabs, and in any event to use tear gas on people who have already been locked up in tiny confined cells, and therefore pose no further threat to the breakdown of the law, is barbaric to say the least. Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer, who was disgusted with the report, told *The Sunday Times*: "This is how you treat vermin." So, whilst the Greville Janners of this world and "orthodox" historians persist in their claim that "gas chamber" horrors were something only perpetrated against Jews in Nazi Germany, in the Promised Land in 1984 Palestinian prisoners are made to suffer a similar fate.

If such atrocities and massacres, like the Sabra and Shatila Refugee Camp massacres, which were only the most recent in a long history of massacres of Palestinians carried out by the Israelis, are some kind of vicious vengefulness, then those who daily broadcast "Holocaust" propaganda are, in the main, responsible.

I recall that when I visited the infamous Anne Frank Foundation in Amsterdam it occurred to me then that, such would be the effect of such a cleverly contrived piece of "Holocaust" propaganda, with photographs designed to exaggerate conditions of "horror"

and the list of estimated numbers of Jews allegedly "exterminated" in the camps, that it would be nothing short of an incitement to the murder of non-Jews. Such an experience makes it all the more convincing that the murder and torture of non-Jews in occupied Palestine is in some way connected with the desire for revenge.

"FIRST-HAND" EVIDENCE

Another interesting piece of "Holocaust" propaganda is the Bergen-Belsen Memorial and Cemetery, where everyone knows "The Birds do not Sing", and where Mr. Janner claims to have seen "at first hand the extent of atrocities inflicted by the Nazi Regime." During a visit to the Bergen-Belsen camp in 1960, one of my National Service colleagues asked the officer in charge if it might be possible to actually see the "gas chambers". The reply was: "No, they have been pulled down." Surely if they had ever existed they would have been preserved as 'evidence' of the alleged evils of Nazism.

Dr. Robert Faurisson wrote at the end of his conclusions after 30 years of research into the "Holocaust" myth by revisionist authors: "I hereby contend that not a single "gas chamber" to kill human beings existed under the Hitler Regime. This I firmly maintain." Faurisson, incidentally, is on record as not being sympathetic to National Socialism. Dr. Russell Barton explained the true causes of the mortality rate at Belsen. Starvation and disease were the result of the circumstances prevailing towards the end of the war. "From discussions with prisoners it seemed that conditions in the camp were not too bad until late 1944," he wrote. Food shortage at the camp was due to the increasing difficulty in getting supplies through due to heavy bombing of any traffic moving on the autobahns. "The major reasons for the state of Belsen were disease, gross overcrowding by central authority, lack of law and order within the huts, and inadequate supplies of food, water and drugs." Brigadier Glyn Hughes, the British Medical Officer in charge of Belsen in 1945 did not think that there had been any atrocities in the camp, despite discipline and hard work.

Despite the truth, Mr. Janner makes no effort to retract his claim. In fact he would rather keep the "Holocaust" story alive to serve as "A reminder and a warning to generations to come of what can happen when racist policies are carried out." Thanks to Dr. Jacob Gewirtz, Mr. Janner's colleague on the Board of Deputies of British Jews, it is possible to prove once again that Zionism has its basis in the reality of race, for he recently wrote: "For the overwhelming majority of Jews there is no alternative to Zionism, which is the authentic expression of Jewish ethnic, cultural, historic and

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WHAT ARE SCARGILL AND MacGREGOR UP TO?

KENNETH McKILLIAM (B.A. Hons.) sheds new light on the coal war

AN EDITORIAL dealing with the coal dispute in the Police Federation magazine *Police* recently stated:- "The police operation began because miners were set against miners, because the first tactic of strikers, before a single policeman crossed a force boundary, was to threaten and beat any miner who dared challenge the Holy Writ of the militant areas of the NUM."

The reason behind the whole operation is indeed to set miner against miner and as part of the broader term policy to set Briton against Briton; in other words to cause a revolution to weaken the nation for the ultimate takeover and establishment of a soviet-style state of industrial and agricultural slaves.

Dr. David Jenkins, the new Bishop of Durham, described Arthur Scargill as a 'Stalinist-Marxist' and compared him with Lenin and referred to a 'Bolshevik type minority' seeking to organise revolution and wanting a soviet-style government for Britain. Scargill himself stated:- "In other words I want to take into common ownership everything in Britain."

Blake Baker, writing in *The Daily Telegraph* under the title 'How Scargill Brought the 30's from Berlin to Barnsley', stated:- "The similarities with Berlin of 1933 are striking. A well organised private force smashing windows and damage to property, personal abuse and intimidation of opponents' wives and children, beating up of their men-folk and the ranting, mob-rousing oratory evoke a Red Leader out to overthrow the established order and changing the rules as the opportunity requires."

COMMUNIST PARALLEL

Almost certainly, that writer had in mind the Nazi revolution when he drew his parallel but in fact his description much better fitted the threatened Communist revolution of the same time and place, which was only thwarted by vigorous action on the part of Hitler and his National Socialists.

The loyal serving staff of the National Union of Mineworkers chose redundancy when it was offered them but they were replaced by left-wing sympathisers, including American Marxists and Communists.

Peter Paterson wrote in *The Daily Telegraph* in November under the heading 'An Alliance that MacGregor saw as Uneconomic':- "Ian MacGregor and Arthur Scargill have one objective in common; and of the two Mr. Scargill has been the more singlemindedly successful. Both want revolutionary reform of the National Coal Board and of the National Union of Mineworkers . . . For NCB officials traditionally have a vocation rather than a mere job. Many of them have spent their lives in the coal industry. Given the protected isolation of the industry, they have never been swayed by merely commercial considerations. What we have here is a classic instance of paternalism . . . Mr.

MacGregor was a success story, the ideal capitalist. For Mr. Scargill the road was different. He inched his way up the NUM ladder from boy commitment to leader of the Union.

"MacGregor put in hand Board changes which emphasised banking, insurance and accountancy expertise from outside over engineering and pit management experience from within . . . people at the Coal Board saw Scargill and MacGregor as the wreckers of a 40-year contract between themselves and the miners." The Lord Jesus Christ said: "Man was not made for the Sabbath but the Sabbath was made for man." We may paraphrase this to:- "Man was not made for profit but profit was made for man."

A. J. McIlroy wrote in *The Daily Telegraph* under the title 'Marxist Aide Lies Low at Scargill HQ' that a Miss Peggy Khan, a far-left American-born Marxist student, is one of Scargill's closest advisers. Miss Kahn, who is paid as a full-time researcher at NUM headquarters, sent a message to her office switchboard to tell callers that she had nothing to discuss with the press. She is enrolled at the University of California working for a PhD in Political Science. Her subject is 'The National Union of Mineworkers and the Revival of Industrial Militancy in the 1970s'. She was a research assistant at Sheffield University and worked with Scargill in producing pamphlets on the 'class struggle'. The two rejected the concept of workers' participation on managerial boards because such workers eventually became part of the institution of the boardroom. Miss Kahn stays in the shadow of Nell Myers, Mr. Scargill's press spokeswoman, who worked for some time with the *Morning Star* newspaper. Her father was the New York dockers' leader, Blackie Myers.

INTERNATIONAL BANKERS' TOOL

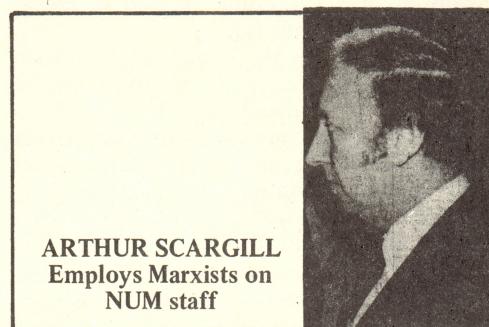
Ian MacGregor is an employee of the international Jewish bankers, Lazard Frères, who, with the Rothschilds, Kuhns, Loëbs, Warburgs, Rockefellers and the rest, control world credit and trade and lend purchasing power to the nations at compound interest (usury).

The Rothschilds have stated:- "Gold has been and always will be the irresistible power: handled by expert hands it will always be the most useful lever for those who possess it and the object of envy for those who do not. With gold we can buy the most rebellious consciences, can fix the rate of all values, the current prices of all products, can subsidise all state loans and therefore hold the states at our mercy . . . Already the principal banks, the exchange of the entire world, the credit of all governments are in our hands."

Benjamin Disraeli told us about the 'Hidden Hand' behind the government. This hidden hand of influence remains there no

matter what government is elected by the people (the 'Proles').

The present Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appointed MacGregor to reorganise the coal industry. She is surrounded by Zionist Jew advisers in her Cabinet and outside it. Leon Brittan(ski) is Home Secretary; Nigel Lawson is Chancellor of the Exchequer; Malcolm Rifkind is Foreign Office Minister of State; Keith Joseph is Education Secretary. Other Jews have been appointed to positions of influence: Neville Nagler is Home Office Race Relations chief; Alfred Sherman is head of the Tory Party 'think tank'; Stuart Young is Chairman of the BBC; his brother David Young was Chairman of the Manpower



ARTHUR SCARGILL
Employs Marxists on
NUM staff

Services Commission and is now in the House of Lords. The first loyalty of all these Zionists is to their own people, and International Zionism aims to bend the will of our nation to its own international designs. Write a letter to the Home Office, especially on a race or immigration matter, and then examine the signature on the reply.

Rebe Gros, a Jew, wrote in *Le Nouveau Mercurie* (Paris, 1927):- "The two internationals of finance and revolution work with ardour; they are the two fronts of the Jewish international . . . there is a Jewish conspiracy against all nations."

The Jew Blumenthal, editor of *Judisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) wrote in issue number 57, 1929: - "Only recently our race has given the world a new prophet, but he has two faces and bears two names: on the one side his name is Rothschild, leader of all the capitalists, on the other side Karl Marx, the apostle of those who want to destroy the others."

Theodore Herzl, creator of modern Zionism, wrote in the *Jewish State*: - "When we Jews sink we become a revolutionary proletariat; when we rise, there rises also our terrible power of the purse."

Harry Waton wrote in *A Programme for the Jews and an Answer to all Anti-Semites* (New York, 1939):- "The Communist soul is the soul of Judaism." Otto Weinburger wrote in his book *Sex and Character* (page 413):- "The Jew is a Communist."

In 1954 the Israeli Supreme Court decreed: - "Every anti-Communist is an anti-Semitic criminal of state."

Can we assume that the miners' strike, as well as other strange activities going on against our British nation are part of the conspiracy mentioned by Rebe Gros?

LET'S NOT FIT THE STEREOTYPES

Nationalists should not conform to the image portrayed by enemy propaganda, says STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT

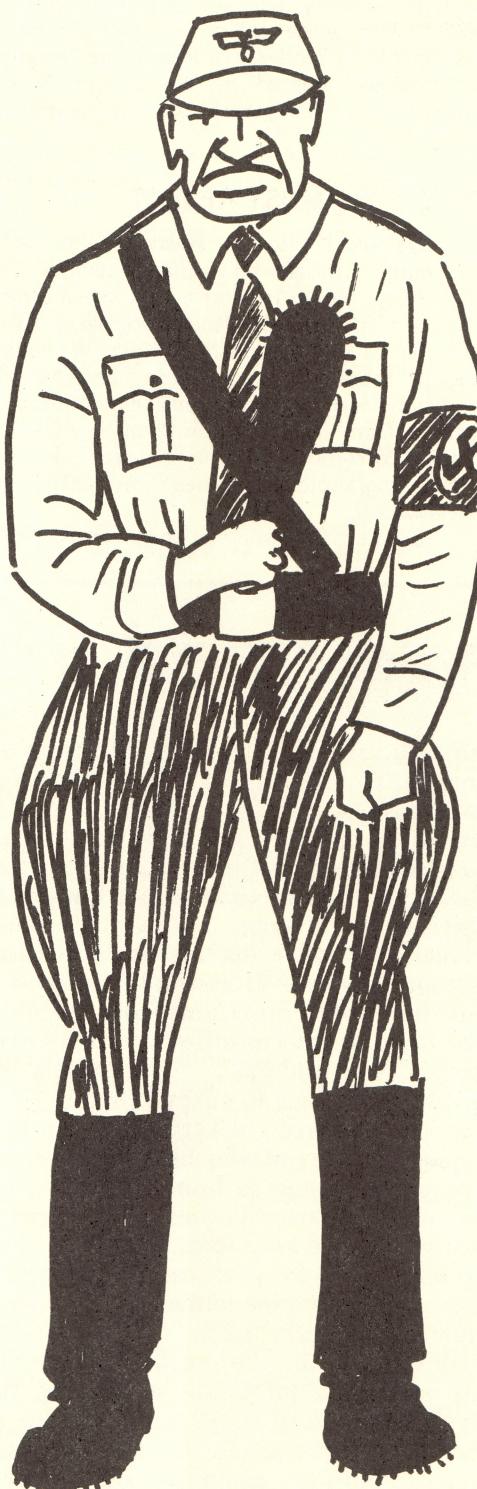
THE PRACTICE of "turning the other cheek" can become a very painful experience in terms of Nationalist politics, because our opponents do not appear to appreciate the moral significance of this Christian injunction. It must be perfectly plain to those who can read and can see that most Nationalists are committed to the belief "in law and order" and practise what they preach. It is equally obvious that the clones of the lunatic Left and their Labour Party minders have little respect for the law and little appreciation of order.

This anarchy of the mind seems to extend from local council leaders, left-wing of course, who attempt to transplant their penchant for violence upon any Nationalist group which has the temerity to try to operate within the "democratic" system, to *Searchlight* magazine which would wish apparently to disenfranchise all 'fascists'. We have for too long taken the slings and arrows of our opponents showing forebearance and Christian charity on account of their feebleness of mind and their constant state of cerebral multi-racial confusion, but there is also a duty to chasten those who go beyond the bounds of reason. The Leeds and Bradford branches of the BNP have recently experienced behaviour from our political opponents which went beyond the bounds of reason and therefore decided that a chastening of these creatures was overdue. We decided to hold a series of "flying demonstrations" in several adjacent town centres, covering in the operation Leeds, Halifax and Castleford and also bringing the truth to the infidel in Bradford. We intended to raise issues of sensitivity appropriate to each town and to insist upon our right of assembly on suitable sites in the city centres. I am sad to say that our willingness to co-operate and to be good citizens frustrated our political intentions.

CO-OPERATION WITH POLICE

We were approached by the police, who asked that we postpone our activities because of the intense pressure upon their resources. They claimed that they were faced with problems of football hooliganism, violence on the miners' picket lines, the murder of Police Sergeant John Speed in Leeds city centre and the possibility of communal violence in Bradford following upon the death of Indira Gandhi. We postponed our activities out of a desire to co-operate with the police but particularly to show our concern at the murder of Sergeant Speed.

The opposition had been informed of our planned meeting in Leeds; however they had not been informed of its cancellation. In consequence a multi-hued, multi-racial mob of nefarious Marxist persuasion assembled and were displeased because the Christians were not there to be sacrificed in the arena. Labour councillors were present, "to deprive this fascist organisation of its undeserved



MEDIA CARICATURE

The figure here represents Nationalism as the press and broadcasting networks would like the people to see it.

democratic rights." We were called "cowards, fascists and thugs" by Councillors Moody and Taggart, whose erudite contributions to contemporary political thought were broadcast repeatedly by Radio Leeds. I requested that the reason for the cancellation of our meeting should be made known to the

public and that I should be given the right to reply to Councillors Moody and Taggart. I made this request in telephone calls to Radio Leeds but my requests were politely but studiously ignored.

Our party members in Leeds and Bradford came to the conclusion that Radio Leeds was due for a chastening and that we should mortify its collective flesh to save its political soul. They felt that the time had come when the reaction to political intolerance, discrimination and abuse must be a forceful and militant one. Therefore on the following Saturday we occupied Radio Leeds. We were assisted in this corrective operation by Ian Sloan and some worthy party members from Liverpool, who gave a fine example of British National Party solidarity.

It is amazing how the occupation of a BBC studio promotes conciliatory attitudes on the part of that Corporation's executives. The outcome of our action was that the BBC was suddenly prepared to negotiate an equitable solution even to the extent of bringing their local director from a meeting in Halifax several miles away. The press was informed and some local newspapers, particularly the *Telegraph and Argus*, the area's most influential evening newspaper, gave our occupation of Radio Leeds comprehensive and fair coverage.

I recount this episode, not because it is of special significance, but because of the commonplace reaction of our enemies, who use epithets to produce in the public mind stereotyped images — images which should not be allowed to pass unchallenged because they are synonymous with the "holocaust" allegory and come from the same archives of Jewish political mythology.

EFFECT OF SMEARS

There is a tendency to sigh with boredom at the repetitious slanders which the multi-racial, permissive left hurl at the responsible voice of British Nationalism — the BNP. I recall the words of Lenin when he said: "The political importance of sighing is nil." How wise that he could anticipate the soporific effect of the banal activities of his alleged supporters over so many years. However, the effect of these Jewish-inspired stereotypes is not nil because this is the pernicious, political poison which has been injected into the body politic from the commencement of the Nationalist struggle in Germany led by Adolf Hitler to the present resurgence of Nationalism in Britain led by John Tyndall and the BNP following the demise of the original National Front. This poison has been injected into the political system through the Jewish-controlled film industry, newspapers and broadcasting media in their efforts to retain control of the means of international exploitation for Jewish racial interests.

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LET'S NOT FIT THE STEREOTYPES (Contd. from prev. page)

The toxic terminology is the same as that that was used against the defenders of Nordic culture in the Third Reich. The *modus operandi* of miscegenation and racial pollution to destroy the racial identity of those races resistant to their Semitic financial imperialism remains unchanged. The measure of their success is seen in their international conspiracy to destroy the Third Reich, their dispossession of the Arabs, their control over the information media and the world money markets, their promotion of multi-racialism in all countries other than the one which they expropriated, and their disproportionate membership of governments throughout the world.

The imagery created by the use of anti-Nationalist stereotypes must be attacked and discredited and replaced by an image which exemplifies Nationalism. We have for too long tolerated the political lies and character assassination of our leftist opponents who use the terminology of yesterday's hate to slander the BNP, a party committed to the solution of Britain's current problems and

not the problems of the continental past. The Semitic misuse of the word "fascist" to categorise Nationalists as louts from the bottom of the social pile living out fantasies of jack-booted sadism must be refuted by exemplary behaviour and effective socially motivated activity. We must promote a responsible image of political dignity, opposing all forms of pollution including that of morality, appearance and the spoken word. The image we project and our own selves is the effective antidote to the imagery of hostility created by the Jewish myth-makers with their morbid holocaust fixations.

social reaction under the guise of Nationalism and who share with us the single objective of immigrant repatriation but whose real objective is class protectionism. The membership of the BNP consists of people who are well-adjusted, politically aware and idealistic, and we must not dilute the quality of our party or jeopardise its integrity by allowing entry to those who use violence and posturing as a substitute for political commitment. We welcome, however, to our party all responsible and politically motivated Nationalists who accept that Nationalism is our birthright, the designation of genetic inheritance and our racial destiny.

The great need is for more Nationalist political evangelism not aimed only at the apolitical but at our political opponents. Our enemies are afraid of us and of our political message that is why they mustered a thousand demonstrators against the Leeds and Bradford branches of the BNP in Victoria Square, Leeds. Their principal speaker, Councillor George Moody, said, "The BNP is a small fascist party, but we must stop them because of the danger of their influencing the unemployed." How perceptive, Councillor Moody. I am tempted to reply by using a certain well-worn phrase of President Reagan's: You ain't seen nothing yet!

THOSE WE MUST REJECT

We must also be aware of the self-concepts of those who would be members of our party, particularly at a time when other Nationalist parties are facing internal stresses leading to possible disintegration. We must reject those applicants who, because of deficiencies of personality and self-fulfilment, seek a form of expression through violence which corresponds to the anti-Nazi, Jewish cinematographic fantasies produced in Hollywood.

Let us also beware of those who peddle

Again— we need your help!

As a new year dawns, it falls to me reluctantly to have to make again a special appeal for financial help from our readers — over and on top of the regular routine appeal that we always print on page 19.

I never like doing this, and for two reasons. The first is that the generosity of those to whom the appeal is directed and upon whom we most depend in the way of a response to it has already been thoroughly exploited, and I would dearly wish that we were in a position not to have to exploit it any further. The other reason is that such a special appeal is an acknowledgement that our readership is not expanding as it should, for otherwise such calls for help would not be necessary to the same degree.

We seem at least to have halted the progressive decline in circulation that we suffered for the first years following 1980, and now the new customers we are attracting just about balance the old ones dropping out. In such a situation we continue to depend heavily on donations from readers over and above what they are obliged to pay for their copies. During the past three or four months, and particularly in the recent period running up to Christmas, these donations have dropped off considerably — very likely for the natural reason that readers have to put a bit extra by for themselves and their families to cover expenses for the festive season.

In consequence of this lowered income we have got further behind in the payment of our bills than we care to do. Those who perform services for us grant us reasonable credit and time to pay, but when we are incurring debts to them faster than we are earning the money to honour those debts we cannot maintain such a growing deficit: we must bring in some extra money to ensure that our accounts are settled on time.

As I have told readers many times before, the long term answer to our problems is for us to sell more copies of our magazine. Those who can help us do this are performing a greater service than they would if they were just to send us money. Until such an increase in copies sold comes our way, however, we have no alternative but to ask our readers to send us the wherewithal to carry on.

One factor with which we have to contend in the problem of circulation is that, both in Britain and the English-speaking world beyond, there are more publications now on the market competing for the limited readership that exists. I wish these rival publications no ill will; some of them contain some very good features and in certain departments perhaps excel *Spearhead*. In any event competition should always be regarded as something we have to expect and which should keep us on our toes. I only reiterate what I said last month when marking our 20th birthday: what other journals in the field can point to a record of consistency of appearance over many years that exceeds or even equals ours? This, I suggest, is something worth contributing money for.

To get down to specifics, we need within the next month or two to be able to raise several hundreds of pounds on top of our normal expected income in order to meet our financial obligations and ensure publication until well into this year. One reader, who also happens to do more than any other single person to promote the circulation of the magazine, has got this fund off to an excellent start by donating £50 just before Christmas. We need, as I have indicated, to raise much more. A fine example has been set. Please, as and where you can, try to follow it.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Your Editor
JOHN TYNDALL

LEGAL SOFTNESS BEGETS ILLEGAL VIOLENCE

'Liberal' attitudes of authority show green light to the killer and thug, says KEN USHER

THE HORRIFYING ATTACK against Rosina Titmus, aged 102, in Birmingham by a thug makes one wonder how long society is willing to let these appalling crimes take place. Attacks on the aged, the infirm and the young are rising at an alarming rate and society just shrugs its shoulders and says there is nothing we can do; it is the fault of society, they say; we have to 'understand' the people who carry out these attacks; that is the reaction of the bleeding heart liberals, who dominate this country. Yet the horrific assaults continue and the police are powerless to contain this evil now present in Britain.

If positive steps are taken against the animals who carry out these disgusting crimes, out of the cupboard come the wind-up dolls of the liberal pressure groups, who fawn over the 'rights' of the criminal. They scream about these rights but not about the rights of the victim. Criminals today know that if they carry out a violent crime and they are caught, the result is a prison cell for a few years. In a normal society any person who carried out a violent attack would be dealt with severely and not mollycoddled, as happens now. Our streets are fast becoming a danger to the citizens of this country; in the past you could walk down a street at night without fear of attack. How times have changed! Today you are foolhardy to walk alone at night, and in even some cases to venture out would mean almost certain attack. Our city centres are rife with black no-go areas, where white people venture at their peril.

Yet the attacks continue; more and more of our people are becoming victims of savage animals. This is the result of what happens to a 'liberal' society out of control, a society which is far too soft for its own good. The sheep that are elected to Parliament every five years haven't got an ounce of backbone among them, they are weak and sloppy and typical of the modern politician today.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE

The liberal goody-goody pressure groups insist that the monsters who carry out violent attacks are people we should look at in an individual manner, taking each case on its merits; they say we cannot prejudge these animals; after all, they say, they are all human beings. Scum who carry out such barbaric assaults don't deserve the right to live, never mind the name 'human being'. The 'liberals' squeal about how "times have changed" and we can't go back to the old days of punishment; it's "out of date." Yet it is only today when we have all this 'liberal' atmosphere around us that these attacks are taking place; in the past any person who murdered another person was dealt with by hanging; yet the 'liberal' pressure groups scream that hanging is revenge of the state against the poor individual. What a load of

nonsense!

Rising crime, violent assault and mugging have only been present in our society since the early fifties; it is surely only a matter of coincidence that large scale black immigration started then! We seem afraid to admit that until the Blacks arrived here mugging was never heard of, or that over 80 per-cent of muggings reported in London were committed by Blacks. That would be 'racist'. The fact that massive coloured immigration into this country is partly responsible for the violent crime wave we are now experiencing cannot be in doubt. It was once unheard of to see reports of babies being attacked in their prams, yet today they have become a target for assault by black thugs. How much more is this society going to take before it takes its head out of the sand?

The scum in our society today is not confined to the black community; we ourselves have a task to clean our own white side, which is full of freaks, weirdos, cast-offs. This will be an immense task which a future Nationalist government is going to have to tackle. But if we do not roll back the tide of 'liberalism' and do it very soon, society in general is going to sink into anarchy just like America, and that is one big sick society. 'Liberalism' is like a cancer; it affects all parts of the body of the nation. The 'liberals' poke their noses into all that is going on to see if anybody's 'civil rights' are

and the victim seems to have none.

The situation we find ourselves in can be remedied only when we have a government that is not intent to run away. The action needed to get this society and country of ours back into shape is going to take a lot of work; instead of using cosmetic attitudes towards violent crime, we are going to have to cut it out of society like a cancer before it infects more people. It is a cancer that must be beaten, and only through action — ruthless, determined action — can we have any hope of cleaning this mess up once and for all. The violent criminal must be put in his place, which is in jail for a really long stretch. Violent thugs must get what they deserve in the most brutal manner, and we must reintroduce the death penalty for murder. The days of the violent criminal running wild in this country must be ended.

JUSTICE

In the Nationalist state our motto must be: let justice be done! Whatever measures are needed to rid this society of the criminal element must be undertaken by the state; no cost can be higher than the safety of the people of this nation; no task is more important than to rid us once and for all of the people who are destroying our society. It is either us or them. Under a Nationalist government I can foresee the 'liberal' minded among our community saying that we are the real monsters but our answer to that would be that if they hadn't let this state of affairs develop in the first place then the action we would have to take would not have been necessary. It is not we who have let the people down; it is the rampant 'liberalism' which is helping to destroy the very fabric of society. Those of our fellow countrymen and women in Ulster will tell you that over there 'liberalism' kills.

The future issue in our country will be that of whether we want a society which is anarchic, out of control and dying or one which is ordered, free and living; this is the choice the British people are going to have to make in the years to come. Let us hope that they make the right choice.

In years to come we can change the sick nation we see today into a clean and healthy one. Nationalism demands change; it does not believe in half measures; if something is drastically wrong in the nation then it must be drastically remedied. If this be called 'extremism', let it be answered that our national sickness has become extreme, and will not be cured except by extreme changes in the way we live and conduct our affairs.



THE YORKSHIRE RIPPER

Because of 'liberal' attitudes, this sadist is maintained comfortably for life.

being violated. Those who have the liberal attitude seem quite shocked at what sort of society they have brought about, where the criminal is rampant and has all the 'rights'

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

WHO MAKES THE ENVIRONMENT?

CHARLES JOSEY stresses the importance of individual initiative

EVERY student of psychology becomes familiar with the statement that a person is the product of his heredity and environment. We know that one's heredity comes from the genes of one's parents. But whence comes one's environment? Is it something that is given an individual by society and nature as his heredity is given him by his parents? Or does the individual, to a considerable degree — make his environment?

Because of its theoretical and practical importance, this question should receive careful consideration. Similarly with groups: is the environment something imposed upon a group, or does a group create in a large measure its environment?

When life came into existence on Earth it began at once to create an environment more conducive to its needs. Similarly when man came into existence he set to work to make an environment more congenial to his needs and desires. In this he followed the examples of many other species. For example, birds build nests in which they can better incubate their eggs and care for their young. There are exceptions. The cowbird or the cuckoo does little to change her environment. She lays her eggs in the nests of other birds, and leaves to them the task of incubation and caring for the young. Similarly among men there are parasites who seem to lack creativity, but generally speaking man, through the ages, has worked to make his environment conform more nearly to his needs and desires.

IMPORTANT DETERMINANT

Efforts have been made to evaluate the relative importance of heredity and environment as determinants of behaviour and mental development. Stated in these broad terms the problem is insoluble. Part of the difficulty lies in the fact that the individual does a great deal to fashion his environment and that his heredity is an important determinant of how he fashions it. For example, consider two brothers growing up in the home of their parents, who are musicians. One boy has an aptitude for music and enjoys it; the other has no aptitude for music and dislikes it. The boys live in the same home, but one lives in a stimulating environment which he enriches through collecting records and the biographies of great composers; the other lives in a frustrating environment from which he may escape by becoming a sports fan and by covering the walls of his room with autographed pictures of his heroes.

Let us assume there is another brother. He is neither musical nor athletically inclined. Instead, he has strong theoretical interests. He wishes to know and understand, and he creates an environment different from that of his brothers. He surrounds himself with books which des-

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THE GOOD ENVIRONMENT
Interior of British stately home. These fine surroundings were created by intelligence and work

cribe the lives and achievements of great scientists and inventors; he gets a chemistry set; he explores the mystery of radio and builds a set. Of the three brothers, one found the environment offered by the home congenial, and he readily fitted into it. The other two did not, but they had sufficient drive and imagination to create an environment more in harmony with their own aptitudes and interests.

Or consider a woman who goes to pieces following her marriage and needs psychiatric help. Did she go to pieces because of the excessive demands of her husband? Or did she go to pieces because she is an emotionally immature, incompetent person? If the latter, was she made so by over-indulgent parents? Perhaps, but there is also the possibility that she was an excessively dependent person from infancy, who seemed unable to act on her own initiative. Her parents may have been excessively indulgent because she as a child was excessively dependent and demanding.

Furthermore, it is not merely the environment that is an important determinant of our behaviour. Of equal importance

is how we perceive the environment, and the latter depends not only on our attitudes and values, but also upon our intelligence, aptitudes and temperament. Two boys grow up in a morally degrading home. One perceives the unhappiness of his blighted parents, and resolves to attain the finer things of life. The other accepts the degradation of his parents as an excuse for living a life of vice. Two men are unemployed. Both are painfully frustrated. One perceives his frustration as caused by an unjust social order, and he acts so as to alienate himself from society. The other perceives his frustration as an opportunity to develop new skills and interests, and in so doing changes constructively his environment.

DIFFERENT ATTITUDES

Our values and attitudes may influence more directly our physical environment. Two families of approximately the same income move into adjacent houses of the same general character. One keeps the

Contd. on next page

house in good repair, plants flowers and shrubs, and keeps the grass well mowed. The other prefers to spend its money, time and energy on other things, and as a consequence neglects the house and does nothing to beautify its surroundings. Similar differences may be observed in individuals. Most boys enjoy fishing, playing ball, and idle chatter. Thomas Edison had little interest in these things. He was interested in experimenting, and though his parents and teachers did little to help and encourage him he made an environment more in harmony with his desires and aptitudes.

In changing his physical environment, Edison also changed his social environment. Prior to his inventions he had been looked upon as a half-crazy dreamer. Following them he was looked upon with respect and admiration, and before he died he gained the admiration and gratitude of mankind. What Edison did on a grand scale is constantly being done by millions on a small scale. A teenage boy may be held in low esteem by the community in which he lives, but he works hard, perhaps motivated to do so by the attitude of his associates, and achieves vocational success. His vocational success gains for him an honoured and respected place in the community, and his new status in turn influences his personality traits.

'ANTI-RACISM' AND JEWISH HYPOCRISY

(Contd. from page 9)

religious identity." Unfortunately for the dispossessed Palestinians who are the victims of Zionist racism, Mr. Janner's warning seems to have come too late.

EDITOR'S FOOTNOTE: Oddly enough, I too was a national serviceman stationed in Germany, probably at a time not very far distant from that of Greville Janner but at any rate, like him, after World War II had been over for some years. I was garrisoned at the Hohne barracks, only a matter or two or three miles from the site of the former Belsen concentration camp. Out of pure curiosity I visited that site one day and with a completely open mind — I neither dogmatically believed nor disbelieved in the 'Holocaust' story and did not consider myself yet sufficiently informed on politics to make judgements for or against National Socialism, though I had come to assess the Germans as a civilised and intelligent people not likely to have any conceivable interest in being a party to the mass extermination of Jews even in the improbable event of their having the desire. I had to acknowledge after walking around Belsen under the guidance of a British Army Sergeant that I had seen no "first-hand" evidence of anything, only empty and decaying huts linked by weed-grown paths. Who had inhabited them and what had happened there several years before could only be known by people who were present on the spot and at the time. As National Service was not instituted in Britain until some time after the end of the war and when the Belsen camp had long ceased to function, I fail to understand how Mr. Greville Janner when serving his term in that regard could possibly have seen anything "first hand" that I did not see.

Because of innate differences in capacities, aptitudes and propensities, what is good for one person may not be good for another. One person may need 4000 calories of food a day; another may need only 2000. A boy who is gifted musically needs a different environment from one who has a strong interest in and an aptitude for science. In spite of such obvious facts, we stubbornly insist that all children be taught the same subjects and held to the same standards, and that everyone is qualified, or with proper training can become qualified, for any position. We refuse to admit that people are different in mental capacity and interests, not merely because of environmental differences but also because of differences in heredity — which in no small measure are causes of environmental differences.

The statement that a person is the product of his heredity and environment should be changed to a person is the product of his heredity, environment and his own efforts. This change is not needed when dealing with low forms of life. An acorn may be endowed with the finest potentialities of an oak, but it will not become a beautiful tree if it is planted in unsuitable soil and denied sufficient water, and neither the acorn nor the sapling can do anything to change its environment. But it is quite different with man. Even as an infant, man is an active and demanding being, and his likes and dislikes, and his techniques of getting what he wants, do much to fashion his environment. As he matures he takes an increasingly important role in fashioning himself and in creating an environment more in accordance with his needs, desires, capacities, and aspirations.

Man can do this because he is endowed with imagination and the ability to understand, and with the urge to invest his life with meaning and significance. Because man can see himself as he would like to be, his values, ideals, purposes and attitudes are of utmost importance in determining what he does and what he

becomes. Since these qualities constitute the inner core of his being, this means that, in so far as they influence his behaviour, man is a free, rational being who takes an active part in determining what he is to be. The possession of these traits, of course, is limited by one's heredity and environment, but neither heredity nor environment can make an artist or scientist or morally autonomous person out of an ambitionless person who prefers spending his time lazily enjoying the warmth of the sun to practising self-discipline. Capacities will not actualise themselves; nor can the environment create capacities. A person becomes what he is because of his inherited capacities, because of opportunities and encouragement provided by others, and because of his own efforts.

BASED ON ERROR AND DISTORTION

Whatever the cause of the exaggerated emphasis on the environment as a determinant of personality and achievement, the consequences have not been good. In the first place, it has engendered widespread resentment among those who are backward educationally, vocationally and morally by encouraging them to hold society responsible for their backwardness. It is as though society had a cure for their difficulty and refused to make it available. In the second place, instead of challenging the backward to show that they have the ability, the will and the character to keep up, it has encouraged them to exaggerate every disadvantage and to minimise the efforts of society to help them.

Finally, it has tended to impose upon society an unrealistic responsibility for the unhappiness and welfare of all its members, and has thereby reduced the sense of personal responsibility and individual worth. Perhaps it will in time have the desirable consequence of compelling us to see that neither a sound social philosophy nor sound social practices can be based on error and distortion.

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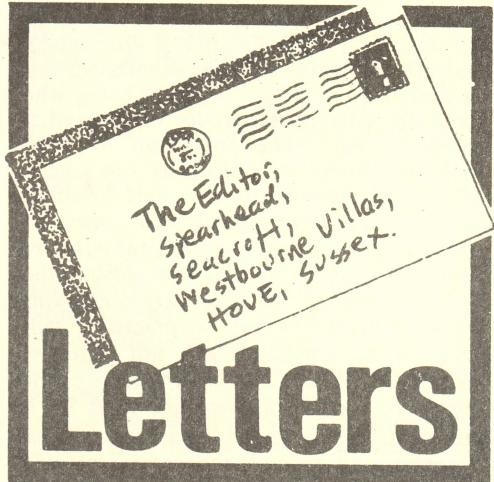
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SIR: Your November article, "Was Hitler a 'capitalist tool'?", was absolutely correct. Adolf Hitler was very much in favour of free enterprise.

In 1936 he said in a speech: "I am determined that once again the small individual businesses will be able to occupy the remotest streets in our cities; to help that we will give generous grants."

Prior to 1933 he told Gregor Strasser, who was in favour of nationalising great industries, like the Krupp works: "You fool — do you think I want to bankrupt Germany?"

Again in 1936 in a speech to the Reichstag he said: "... Many people say the rich must give to the poor; is it not better to ask all Germans to help one another . . .?"

For those who have read *Mein Kampf* the pages on Hitler's 'folkish concept' are most illuminating; this concept finally lays dead the notion that he had any time for capitalism as we know it; this he stated again and again would one day, **unbridled**, lead to and assist communism.

PHILIP FORDER-WHITE,
Alderholt, Dorset.

SIR: I had to laugh at the ludicrous headline 'Race hate terror' which prefaced the report in the Bromley paper on the activities of the local BNP branch. As your own account of these activities made clear, anyone, of whatever race, who regarded these as a cause for 'terror' must be very easily terrified.

I might in passing say something about the series of newspaper reports and TV documentaries dealing with so-called 'racial attacks'. Attention in these is always concentrated on attacks, real or merely alleged, by Whites upon Blacks, whereas there is little mention, if ever, of the countless attacks by Blacks on defenceless Whites, particularly women, small children and old folk. If a coloured family's home receives a brick through the window, whether or not anyone knows who threw the brick this is a 'racial attack'; on the other hand, if an elderly white lady gets beaten up and robbed of her purse by a black mugger this is not a 'racial attack' but just an ordinary crime!

T. D. L. MARTIN,
London S.E.19.

SIR: Congratulations on reaching your 20th anniversary! This is a truly remarkable achievement, all things considered. You are quite correct in saying that no other journal in the same political field in Britain has maintained the same consistency of publication over that time. Your tribute to the

loyalty and generosity of your supporters was much appreciated, but as one of these I would like to say that such loyalty and generosity has been thoroughly earned.

B. WOODING,
Lincoln.

SIR: As an American, I wholly agree with your assessment of the present forces ruling the US and your belief that under such circumstances Britain should in no way regard us as an ally. Most people here would like to see US armed forces withdrawn from Europe, for, like you, they cannot see why Europeans cannot adequately defend themselves. I have a theory, which a number of my politically aware friends share with me, that American forces are over there to hold Europe in bondage rather than to keep the Russians out. Very likely Soviet forces are there too for the very same reason — something over which there has probably been collusion between their governments and ours since the time of Roosevelt.

W. S. McDOWELL,
Houston, Texas, USA.

SIR: To correspondent Philip Baker who wrote last month of ideological differences dividing Nationalists from each other I would suggest that these differences arise not so much out of genuine conviction on the part of those peddling the left-wing 'Strasserite' theories as out of their desire to find any pretext and any excuse to remain big fishes in little ponds. These people are selfish little egotists who will not admit that they have made a hopeless mess of their own party. They attempt to hide this mess and the political failure in which it has resulted behind phrases about 'ideological progress'. As you once asked, what exactly is 'ideological progress'?

R. S. BARTON,
Barnstaple, Devon.

SIR: If a ship's log can be classified as a diary, does that mean that when the missing log of HMS Conqueror is found it will be proved to be a forgery?

TERRY FITZ-GERALD,
London S.E.2.

SIR: Isn't it odd that although South Africa has been as affected by the drought as much as other African states there have been no reports of starving South Africans, either black or white? Now I wonder what could be the reason(s) for this? It couldn't be any chance because South Africa is still under white control? No, it couldn't be; such a reasoning would upset all the cherished contemporary theories about racial equality.

Perish the thought!

H. S. HALL,
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

SIR: If I may join the debate on the pros and cons of compulsory versus voluntary repatriation, let me emphasise my conviction that British nationalists must regard it as number one priority to secure the permanent repatriation of certain ethnic groups from Britain. The vital question is: by what method can we **succeed** in putting that policy into operation?

It is no use our living in a world of purest theory, adopting and expounding policies which will never stand a chance of

receiving majority public support.

If we assume that our only chance of seeing the fulfilment of our policies to any degree whatever is by contesting and winning a general election, we have no option but to consider, very seriously indeed, what policies will win us the required number of votes.

Tony Wells ridicules the idea that present voting patterns are shaped by the electorate's fears that repatriation would be "unfair to the Blacks."

He may be right, but I for one feel by no means certain of that. Is it possible that by insisting on "compulsory" repatriation we are in danger of losing vital votes, so that we will fall between two stools, ending up with no repatriation at all? If so, would a modified policy statement serve us better even if it resulted in a less-than-total (say 90 per-cent) repatriation?

This is the crucial question for which the correct answer must be found.

I may be wrong but, personally, I feel our best approach is to state that it is our policy to repatriate all of specified classes of alien, that we are sure that we can and will complete the process by purely voluntary and humanitarian means, and that compulsion will only be introduced in the last resort, a resort we do not however envisage being forced upon us.

Let me emphasise that almost any price is worth paying to effect our racial policies. We have simply got to use our astuteness to arrive at the approach that will serve us best.

R. D. MOLESWORTH,
Cheltenham, Glos.

SIR: One thing must be said about Mrs. Thatcher is that she does not seem to have the slightest idea of the fitness of things concerning how the chief minister of a self-respecting nation should behave.

First we see her attending a big function in Peking part of which is an almost ceremonial signing over of Hong Kong to the Chinese. Now I agree with your view that we should let Hong Kong go, but the manner in which we do it is important. As a token of our attitude that that territory is not of any significant importance or value to Britain, we should have dispatched a relatively junior government official to China to do the signing — a member of our embassy staff at Peking would have sufficed. The fact that a British Prime Minister should travel right across the world for such a purpose is preposterous.

Mrs. Thatcher is of course hugely vain and no doubt found the big reception given her by the Chinese as a most agreeable ego trip. Her face at the function showed that she greatly enjoyed the whole affair and particularly relished the applause of her hosts. Of course she probably had no idea that the oriental smiles accompanying this applause were not so much genuine gestures of friendly warmth as tolerant smirks at the absurdity of such postures on her part on an occasion which, after all is said and done, represented just one more lowering of the British flag.

Then, as if that were not enough, on her way home Mrs. Thatcher stopped off in the US to see President Reagan in what was reported as a visit at her own invitation. Leaders of great nations do not make visits overseas on those terms.

G. R. WEBBER,
Bury, Lancs.

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THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (Prof. A. R. Butz) £2.40 (59p). A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'Holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd ed. 1977, 315pp.

THE MONEY BOMB (James Gibb Stuart) £3.95 (34p). Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (A. K. Chesterton) Hardback £3.00 (52p). Paperback (limited supply) £1.50 (46p). An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 255pp.

RACE, INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION. 30p (13p). A reply to the notorious NUT racemixing booklet, packed with facts and cogent argument. 1979, 20pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity and that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb) £7.95 (66p). A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

THE GRAND DESIGN (Douglas Reed) £1.50 (18p). A 'behind the scenes' look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

Here is the latest list of our books. The figures in brackets represent packing and postage charges. All orders with cash please.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.00 (18p). An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks and newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE ZIONIST CONNECTION II (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00 (£1.72p). The second edition of a sensational exposure of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p (13p). Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organizations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organizations*. 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p (13p). Updates the above giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984, 16pp.

FDR - THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN (Hamilton Fish) £5.00 (52p). An exposure of Roosevelt's war guilt and trickery by a former associate. 1976, 255pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carleton Putnam) £4.00 (40p). A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count Leon de Poncins) £3.50 (59p). A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay) £2.50 (34p). An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the second world war, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during the war despite his status as a member of Parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS (Robert Eringer) £2.50 (34p). While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00 (£1.33p). A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since Biblical times, packed with little-known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

NATURE'S ETERNAL RELIGION (Ben Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A controversial and hard-hitting book outlining the author's ideal of a new religion based on the right to survival of the white race. The author in presenting his ideas in this matter makes it plain who represents the threat to white survival. 1973, 508pp.

THE WHITE MAN'S BIBLE (Ben Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A companion volume to the same author's *Nature's Eternal Religion* in which he expounds his concept of creativity as the religion of the white race. 1981, 451pp.

We should perhaps make it plain that Ben Klassen is strongly critical of the Christian religion and the many devout Christians we are glad to number among our customers will find much in these books with which to disagree.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50 (66p). Examines not only the 'Holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish question including the exploitation of the 'anti-Semite' smear. 1977, 170pp.

NUREMBERG AND OTHER WAR CRIMES TRIALS: A NEW LOOK (Richard Harwood) 75p (34p). A scholarly exposure of this cynical travesty of justice. 1978, 68pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

PENS & DIARIES

The Liverpool BNP is offering bulk rates for BNP pens with the slogan "British National Party - for race and nation". Order in quantities below (pens 20p each):-

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READ the Election
Manifesto of the British
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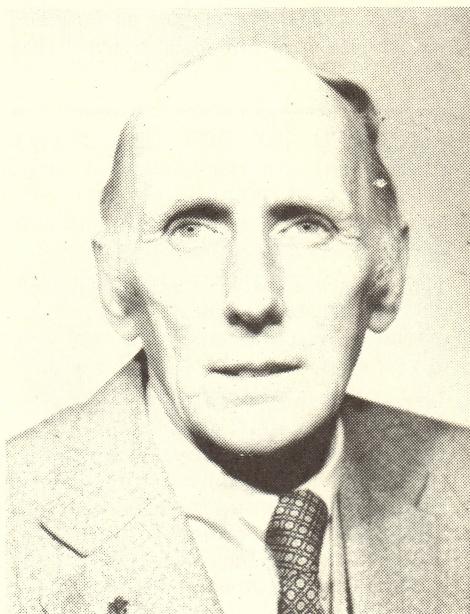
Manifesto of the British National Party

FAREWELL TO A GREAT NATIONALIST

DAVID BRUCE pays tribute to John Smith, an unsung hero

JOHN SMITH, the Hertfordshire Nationalist who died in hospital at the start of December, may have had the most ordinary name in the English language but he was an extraordinary man and fighter for the cause of British Nationalism.

An ex-serviceman who had taken part in the Normandy landings in 1944, John Smith first became an active Nationalist in the 1960s. He joined the earlier British National Party that had been founded in 1960 and participated in one of its major campaigns, the Acton by-election. When the old BNP merged with other groups to form the National Front in 1967, John followed his colleagues into the new party, in which he became a major force in the way of promoting the party though never achieving a place in the limelight that would have been deserved by his works. An employee of the North London main office of the GPO, he worked tirelessly to spread the gospel of Nationalism among his fellow workers — a task in which he was greatly successful, building up a solid core of support for the Nationalist cause at his workplace, despite the unpopularity this brought him in the post office workers' union and the threats to which he was often subjected from left-wing or coloured immigrant colleagues. The biggest contribution made by John Smith's GPO Nationalist cell was in the way of raising funds to fight elections, and in this regard an extraordinary amount of money was indeed raised. A quiet and



JOHN SMITH

retiring man, John Smith never sought a prominent place for himself in the Nationalist ranks and was indeed the very opposite of a publicity hunter. Consequently, despite his exceptional contribution to the cause he was very little known outside his home area of North London and South Hertfordshire, where he was enormously liked and respected.

When the National Front split in 1980 John Smith followed John Tyndall and others into the New National Front and subsequently into the newly formed British National Party — not to be confused with the former BNP of which he had been a member in the 1960s. He worked with the same energy and dedication to win support for the new party in the GPO as he had done for the NF and this paid off in the achievement of raising nearly £1,000 to support BNP candidates in the General Election of 1983. In addition to this, John was himself a candidate in that election and put in much campaigning work in that department quite apart from his fund-raising activities at the GPO.

BNP Recordings

RALLY '82

Speeches from the BNP national rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

Side 1: Speeches by Charles Parker and Ray Hill; Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

VOICES OF NATIONALISM

Side 1: Recordings of speeches from the Nationalist Unity rally in London on September 5th 1981. Hear John Tyndall, Ray Hill, Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker and others. Side 2: Talk by John Tyndall on 'The coming British revolution'.

TYNDALL SPEAKS I

Side 1: Talk on 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage' (about the world-wide dispersal of the peoples of British stock); Side 2: Talk on 'Britain's economic crisis'.

TYNDALL SPEAKS II

Side 1: Talk on 'The case for Nationalism' (the internationalist argument demolished); Side 2: Talk on 'Tragedy of the 20th Century' (analysis of the results of the Second World War).

These 4 sets of recordings are presented in cassette form and are available at £3.50 each (with 18p postage) from: BNP Recordings, Box 115, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 3SB.

overrunning of Britain by coloured immigrants and was never shy of asserting his opinions on the subject. His racial views would indeed induce people of the 'race relations' lobby to reach for the nearest tranquiliser pill or phone their lawyer — not that that would have worried him in the slightest!

It was shortly after returning from the 40th D Day Anniversary in France that John felt ill. He was admitted to hospital and a cyst of the brain was diagnosed. This was operated on successfully but a short time afterwards fate dealt a cruel blow when a blood clot entered the lungs and John passed away.

LAST JOURNEY

In anticipation of his possible death, John entrusted me with certain arrangements for his funeral and with the task of being one of the pallbearers, something that was at the same time a great sorrow and a great honour. With me performing this task were his son and son-in-law, three other BNP members and two ex-service comrades. His coffin was covered with the Union Flag and as John took his leave a bugler played the last post and reveille.

I visited John in hospital after his successful operation and when he seemed on the road to recovery, and I found him in good spirits and looking forward to his early release. When I heard of his death shortly afterwards I was devastated. I shall always remember his good humour, his upright bearing and his straightforward outlook. I know that in the tough years of struggle ahead I and many others will be sustained by the spirit of John Smith living on within us, a spirit which seemed to dominate the air as we carried John on that dull and rainy morning to his last resting place.

 **Rational Review**

The League Review, a pro-National Socialist political journal published in Great Britain by the League of St. George.

£5 for 6 issues, British Isles and overseas surface mail (US \$12)
9/11 KENSINGTON HIGH ST.
LONDON, W8 5NP

THE THUNDERBOLT: A hard-hitting monthly paper for American and other white race patriots. Sample copy for 90p from PO Box 1211, Marietta, Ga. 30061, U.S.A.

British National Party badges are obtainable for £1.25 (incl. postage) from PO Box 457, London SE20 7QE.

BNP in action 1984



THE YEAR 1984 was a highly active year for the British National Party. Activities of many kinds were held in many different parts of Britain. The photos on this page show just a few of them, namely:-

Top left: Social and dance in London (March); top right: members dismount from vehicles for rally on the moors near Bradford (June); centre of the audience at rally in Manchester (June); centre right: paper sale in Bradford (August); bottom left: Remembrance Day march in York (November); bottom right: John Tyndall speaks in Glasgow (November).

From Glasgow in the North to Cornwall in the far South West BNP activists have been constantly busy. The BNP is not an armchair organisation that sits and waits for people to come and support it; it goes out among the people to win that support.

An activity programme of even greater intensity is now being planned for 1985, covering a yet wider area of the country than previously. It is hoped to get even more people on these activities. The activities will as far as possible be advertised in advance in *Spearhead* and *British Nationalist*. Keep an eye open for them and keep in touch with your local branch for further information!

PLEASE DONATE!

BECAUSE we of *Spearhead* speak our mind openly on the great issues of the day, without fear of what powerful interests we offend, our magazine is constantly short of money. We cannot persuade the large wholesale distributors to buy copies, and our income from advertising is tiny. We obtain distribution through postal subscriptions and by sales through the local branches of the British National Party, which we support. The revenue from these sources is nowhere near enough to enable us to meet our production costs at the present time.

This is why we urgently need regular donations from our readers and supporters — over and on top of what they pay for their copies. We hope that you will become one of these regular donors. Please send us what you can so that we can continue publishing our vital message.

We remind all those making donations that it is not our custom to send receipts automatically except for sums of £10 or over. This is in order to cut down on office work and postage. If, however, any donor of less than £10 should desire confirmation of receipt, would they please enclose an S.A.E. with their donation.

All contributions should be sent to *Spearhead*, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

VERY PONDERABLE QUOTE

A quotation from a recently published book underlines much of what we have said concerning the conventional view of the East/West line up and supports our contention that the picture of Soviet Russia as an orthodox Marxist state is a grossly oversimplified one. The quote comes from *Weapons and hope*, by Freeman Dyson, one of the world's leading physicists. On page 183 of this book an account is given of a conversation between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Soviet leader Brezhnev at the time of their first state meeting, and the account reads as follows:-

"At the end of the second day she remarked that she was happy to discover that there were no urgent problems threatening to bring the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union into conflict. Brezhnev then replied with some emphatic words in Russian. Thatcher's interpreter hesitated and instead of translating Brezhnev's remark asked him to repeat it. Brezhnev repeated it and the interpreter translated 'Madam, there is only one important question facing us, and that is the question of whether the white race will survive.' Thatcher was so taken aback that she did not venture either to agree or disagree with this sentiment. She made her exit without further comment."

Question: whom does this tell most about Brezhnev or Thatcher? For the drawing of this item to our attention we are indebted to *Instauration* magazine of Box 76, Cape Canaveral, Florida 32920, USA.

Photos for Spearhead

THE EDITOR is most grateful to those who take photographs of British National Party activities and then send them to us free of charge, and he hopes that this valuable service will continue.

What is imperative, however, is that the photos are: (1) always in black and white -- colour prints are not suitable for reproduction; (2) developed and sent to us at the earliest possible date after the activity in question, otherwise they may arrive too late to be featured with the activity reports. We have very reluctantly had to decline to use some excellent photos that have come into this latter category -- reluctantly because we appreciate so much the trouble and expense the photographers have gone to to supply them. Please remember in future -- speed is of the essence,

T-SHIRTS

B.N.P. T-shirts are now available from Glasgow Branch. The shirts are attractively designed featuring a white man, woman and child and with a Union Jack flag in the background and the words "British National Party fights for race & nation against Communism." The T-shirts cost £4 plus 29p postage and can be obtained from Glasgow BNP, PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL.

THANK YOU!

MR. AND MRS. TYNDALL would like to thank all those who sent them greetings cards at Yuletide, while begging their understanding that, in view of the numbers involved, it has not been possible this last year as in other years to send reciprocal greetings to all concerned.

New leaflets

A new range of leaflets has been produced by the Publicity Department of the British National Party and is now available for sale. The leaflets are the first of a new series, and there will be more to come later in the year.

The leaflets are in red, white and blue and are as follows:-

- (1) **FED UP WITH THE PARTY POLITICIANS?** Reprint of a popular old Nationalist leaflet, brought up to date. Deals with BNP policies on the main national issues.
- (2) **IF ONLY WE WERE BLACK . . .** Leaflet produced by the Young Nationalists, the BNP youth division, and aimed primarily at Britain's young people. Contrasts the way young Whites have been left on the scrapheap with the specially favoured treatment given to Britain's coloured racial minorities.
- (3) **HAVE YOU BEEN THROWN ON THE SCRAPHEAP BY FOREIGN IMPORTS?** This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains in simple terms how millions

YOUNG NATIONALIST

Read *Young Nationalist*, the paper for Nationalist youth. Send 20p for sample copy to: P.O. Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

British Nationalist

You can obtain single copies of *British Nationalist* by paying a subscription of £3.40 for 12 issues (for subscribers in the British Isles). For subscribers overseas the rate is £4.00 for 12 issues (surface mail).

If you wish to obtain *British Nationalist* in bulk for redistribution, the rates are:-

10 copies	£1.20	+	34p post
25 copies	£2.70	+	98p post
50 copies	£4.80	+	£1.72 post
100 copies	£8.40	+	£2.10 post
150 copies	£12.00	+	£2.30 post
200 copies	£15.00	+	£2.50 post
300 copies	£21.00	+	£2.65 post
400 copies	£26.40	+	£2.95 post
500 copies	£32.00)	Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£62.00)	by roadline

All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS. Please keep orders and enquiries for *British Nationalist* totally separate from other correspondence in order to avoid delay and confusion.

of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free-trade policies of successive governments. A brief, concise argument for economic Nationalism.

- (4) **VIOLENT CRIME IN BRITAIN -- THE HORRIFYING TRUTH.** Deals with muggings, rape and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals by the law.
- (5) **ARE YOU CONCERNED ABOUT SCOTLAND'S FUTURE?** Leaflet specially produced for distribution in Scotland. Outlines BNP policy on main issues of interest to Scots.
- (6) **BRADFORD'S FUTURE: PART OF YORKSHIRE OR PART OF ASIA?** Special leaflet for distribution in the racially troubled Bradford area.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per thousand, with postage costs at £2.10 per thousand; £2.65 for 2,000 and £3.10 for 3,000. Orders with cash should be sent to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

Find out about the British National Party

Send 20p for information pack.

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